In 1928-1929, outside Soviet Kussia, Vienna had of all the European Universities the greatest number of Jewish students (2377); Berlin, Bucharest, Jassy, Budapest, Lvov, Vilna? Cracow, Warsaw, and Prague had each over one thousand. Among the Universities with a large number of students from Eastern Europe, driven out by the *numerus clausus,* Vienna and Prague occupied the first place. In Vienna, in 1929, about one-third of the 3174 foreign students were Jews; in Prague the number of foreign Jewish students was estimated at 1500 for the winter session 1932-1933, of whom 900 came from Poland, and 300 from Eoumania. In the German Universities (winter session 1929-1930) the number of foreign Jews was 1250, making 18 per cent of all foreign students. Also the Universities of Paris, Strasbourg, Brussels, Liege, London, Berne, Zurich, Bale, Geneva, Lausanne, and lately also those of Italy, receive a certain number of Jewish students from Poland, Hungary, and Eoumania, refused admission to their own Universities.

The total number of Jews in the world attending Universities or High Schools is estimated to-day at about 100,000, of which one-third are women; *i.e.* to

every 10,000 Jews there are 62 students. Considering only the Jewish population of over eighteen years of age, which amounts to some ten millions, the figure rises from 6-2 to 10 per thousand. Assuming that the percentage remains constant, and that the course of study lasts on the average four years, forty years hence every tenth adult among the Jews, and every seventh man, will have had an academic education. This stamps the Jews with the character of "intellectuals", rivets them to the civilization of the country, and estranges them from Jewish tradition.